



OLD BAILEY INTELLIGENCE.

Ann Gardner was indicted as a rioter, for having been concerned in the destruction of Lord Mansfield's house. The evidence against her was given by two of his Lordship's servants, who saw her in the house; one of them indeed threw her down on the stairs within the house: she was found dressed in Lady Mansfield's clothes, and confessed to one of the witnesses, that she knew them to be the property of her Ladyship. The only defence the prisoner set up was, that the witnesses must be mistaken as to her person, for there were four women living in St Giles's, who were extremely like her in size and features. The jury without hesitation found her guilty.

Three men, *West*, *Wilson*, and *Nash* were afterwards tried for counterfeiting the copper coin of the realm. The two last were acquitted; but *West* was convicted. This trial covered the gentlemen of Bow-street with some confusion at first; they however retrieved their reputation before the trial was finished. The case was this: Prothero had examined the kitchen of the house, where the implements for coining were found, and saw that no body was in it; in a few minutes, on looking about again, he saw *West*. This sudden appearance convinced Prothero that there must be some private communication with the kitchen, as the prisoner had not got into it by the door. On a close examination, he found under the sink, a trap door that led into a place under ground, where the coining was carried on. *West* insisted that he had been the whole time in the kitchen; and offered to submit to any punishment, if he could not prove that no door whatsoever was to be found under the sink. Two witnesses, who said they knew the house well, one for five years, the other had lived in it 18 months, declared, that no such communication as that described by Prothero had ever existed. Prothero felt himself hurt at this evidence, and called several of his brethren of Bow-street to support his testimony: this they did in a very strong manner; one of them indeed declared, that he himself had passed through the door in question. The consequence was, that the prisoner was convicted, and his two witnesses committed by the Court for perjury.

Joseph Carter, *Mary Carter*, *Elizabeth Carter*, and *Jane Carter*. The two daughters were very genteel, handsome girls, the younger with her hair still hanging in ringlets down her neck. Mr Silver opened the cause as counsel for the crown. He stated to the jury what would be the nature of the evidence against the prisoners; he feared it would be found but too strong; and he was satisfied that though the jury would, he feared, be obliged to convict, yet they would certainly do it with reluctance. The father, he said, he did not think would be found deserving of mercy, as he was the primary cause of the misfortune of the other prisoners. As to the mother, she could derive no advantage from the circumstance of her being supposed to have acted under the influence of her husband, because in high treason such influence was not admitted in law as a justification. With respect to the daughters, he trusted their tender years would procure them mercy from him whom the laws had appointed the depository of mercy; but still he thought, that from the nature of the case, the jury could not interfere between them and the throne, but must find them all guilty.

The witnesses were then called, who were all servants belonging to the office in Bow-street. No one of them could prove, that any of the prisoners had been taken in the act of coining; but then they very clearly proved, that the father, mother, and elder daughter had been all found in one room, with the implements of coining before them; that their hands were coloured with the articles used in the business; and that the youngest (*Jane Carter*) was discovered colouring some money.

On behalf of the prisoners nine witnesses attended to give them a character; and all concurred in giving a very good one; and from them the Court and jury learned, that *Elizabeth Carter* was but 17 years of age, and *Jane* only 14.

The Recorder in summing up the evidence, and giving a charge to the jury, made it difficult to determine, whether he rendered himself more conspicuous by the accuracy and perspicuity of the charge, or by his humanity.

He began by reflecting severely on those who, from a too great rigour, had brought a whole family to the bar, when the law might have been equally satisfied with the head of it: with respect to the wife, he said, it must be *strict* law indeed, that should deprive her of the benefit of the plea, that she had acted under the control and influence of her husband. High treason, indeed, would not admit such plea in all cases, but punished all parties concerned with the utmost rigour. Why so? Because treason being levelled generally against the crown and safety of the state, the punishment could not be too severe; but though the crime with which the prisoners stood charged amounted undoubtedly to high treason, yet it was not that species of treason which precluded all consideration for the circumstance of a wife acting under the influence of a husband; and consequently, in his opinion, *Mary Carter*, the wife, ought to be acquitted without hesitation.

The elder daughter, he observed, had been caught in the room with her father and mother, but yet she was not caught in the very act of coining; and though the circumstances in which she was taken might have been sufficient to convict a stranger to the family, yet as she was found in the house of her father, where she had an undoubted right to be, it did not follow from that circumstance, that she must have been at work; a stranger perhaps could not account for being there; but it was very natural for a daughter to be with her father; and he observed, that the jury ought not to find her guilty, unless they were perfectly satisfied that she had been absolutely at work.

The youngest daughter, he said, ought to be acquitted

by a point of law. She was indicted for counterfeiting the silver coin under the statute of the 23d of Edward III. But the evidence proved no such thing; it proved only that she had coloured counterfeit money. Colouring was not treason by the statute of Edward; for in the 8th and 9th of William and Mary, it had been found necessary to make it so; a proof that it had not been so before; if there had been a count in the indictment for colouring, no doubt the prisoner would have been proved guilty of high treason under the late statute; but as no such count was in it, as she was indicted for counterfeiting only, and was proved only to have coloured, she certainly could not be convicted on that indictment; there was a flaw in it, and consequently she must be acquitted.

Having thus pleaded strongly for the three females, the Recorder lamented that he could not say as much for the man; he feared the jury would find the evidence too strong to acquit him; he however submitted two observations to their judgment: the man bore an excellent character; and his prosecutors (*Fielding's* men) were all acting under the bias that might be supposed to attend the expectation of a considerable reward, no less than 40*l.* for each convict; he said he did not mean to cast any reflections on the witnesses, but he thought that in justice to the prisoners he ought not to omit the observation.

The jury, after a short consultation, found *Joseph Carter* guilty, and acquitted his wife and daughters.

The three last seemed to forget their own acquittal; they clung round the father and husband, and their parting embraces scarcely left a dry eye in the Court. The man was greatly moved; but it was difficult to ascertain whether his grief or joy was predominant—grief at his own conviction; joy at the happy escape of his family.—The Recorder thro' the whole trial appeared truly what every Judge ought to be, but what few are—the counsel for the prisoners.

On Saturday 19 prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey, two of whom were capitally convicted, viz.

Abraham Danford and *William Newton*, for feloniously assaulting (in an house hired for the purpose, in Water-lane, Black-friars) *James Watts*, clerk to Messrs. Smith, Wright, and Gray, bankers in Lombard-street, putting him in fear of his life, and taking from his person a pocket book, containing bills and notes to a very great amount.

Southy deposed, that he was a clerk to Smith, Wright, and Gray, bankers; that *James Watts* was a clerk in the same house, and that he was a Quaker by profession; that the prisoner *Danford* came to their house, and desired they would receive payment of a bill, drawn by Messrs. Carr and Co. at Leicester, on a house in Water-lane, when it should become due, as he was obliged to go out of town. The prisoner said he had not the bill about him, but he would bring it to the house, and entered by another clerk.

On Saturday the 5th of August, *Watts*, the clerk, went out about nine o'clock in the morning, with notes in his pocket book to the amount of 400*l.* in order to receive payment at the several places where they should become due.

Ann Boucher deposed, that she lives at No. 21, in Water-lane, Fleet-street, opposite where the present affair happened. That about nine o'clock on Saturday, the 5th of August, she saw the two prisoners at the bar, come to the house opposite to where she lives; saw them let themselves into the house, and open one of the shutters of the parlour window. That in about three quarters of an hour afterwards, she saw the young man, *Watts*, come to the house and knock at the door; that he was immediately let in, and in less than a minute afterwards she heard a great screaming, and a cry of murder;—that she immediately ran across the way, looked through the key-hole, and saw *Watts* struggling between the two prisoners; *Danford* had hold of his collar with his right hand, and *Newton* had hold of his coat endeavouring to pull him backwards through the passage;—that she called to the neighbours and the passengers to break open the door, and see what they were doing with the young man; that as no body seemed forward to exert themselves, she climbed up to the window, she saw *Newton* force his hand into *Watts's* pocket, while he was pulling him, and thrust out his pocket-book;—that she could see through the parlour into the passage, as the parlour door was open;—that there was a sun light over the street door, and over the door at the further end of the passage, which made it very light, so that she could discern clearly when she looked thro' the key-hole; that upon getting up to the window, *Newton* immediately made his way out at the street door, and ran as fast as he could; and she cried stop thief, and some body laid hold of him and brought him back. *Danford* then attempted to make his way out at the door, but she laid hold of him as he was passing, and he was secured;—that after the two prisoners were secured, she saw a pocket-book lying on the ground, and believes it to be the same pocket-book, as is produced in Court, as the property of Messrs. Smith and Co.

William Herring deposed, that as he was going along Water-lane, he saw the prisoner *Newton* running very fast, and heard a cry of stop thief; that he immediately laid hold of him; *Newton* begged he would let him go, as it was only the Bailiffs after him;—this witness replied, Bailiffs or devils I don't care, I will have you back, upon which he forced him back.

Richard Price deposed, That the house in Water-lane is the property of Mrs. Brown; that a man who called himself by the name of Coates, applied to him to have it; that a bargain was made for 20*l.* a year, half a guinea was deposited, the key was delivered on the 31st of July; and the man said that he wanted it for a friend in the country, in the Sheffield ware trade, it would be convenient for him as he worked for somebody on Ludgate-Hill; he wanted the key to get the house cleaned ready for his friend. This

witness could not swear to either of the prisoners being the man who bargained for the house in the name of Coates; he said that he had seen the house since the men were apprehended, and a door and cupboard on the stairs was framed and barricaded in a manner that it was not before the house was hired.

William Paine, the Constable, deposed, that there was a door at the top of the stairs; that there was another door about the middle of them: that the intermediate space formed a strong and secret enclosure, from whence it would be almost impossible for any voice to be heard by the neighbours on either side of the house; that there was a wooden bar taken from the window, with which the door at the top of the stairs was barricaded.

James Watts, the Clerk, who had been seized by these men, was called upon by the Bench, and asked if he was willing to take an oath, as his affirmation could have no weight in a charge of capital felony. He said that it was inconsistent with his principles to take an oath.

Mr Morgan, counsel for *Danford*, rested his defence on points of law. He contended, that as, in order to constitute a robbery, the party robbed must have been put in dread and fear, so no person but the party himself could prove this circumstance. He argued likewise, that it was impossible to infer justly, from the evidence given in, that force had been made use of; for though the parties were seen struggling, and the book had been absolutely taken, yet it was fair to presume, that some misunderstanding having arisen about their own bill, which the clerk was come to get paid, the prisoners had endeavoured to take by force, what he might have been unwilling to deliver up by fair means: this presumption, he contended, ought to have its weight for the prisoners, as no evidence had been given to overturn it.

He argued also that according to the statute, robberies committed, in houses, unless some person belonging to the family had been put in dread and fear, did not take away the benefit of clergy. The house was described in the indictment, "the house of Elizabeth Brown," when it was clear from the evidence that it was then the property of the prisoners. He insisted also, that the charge against them, even if proved, did not come within the statute that made a robbery committed "near the king's highway," the same as a highway robbery. In his opinion therefore, the indictment was not supportable, and consequently ought to be quashed.

The court however, though it admitted the ingenuity of *Mr Morgan's* reasoning, by no means concurred with him in opinion. *Mr Buller* said that it was not necessary in law that the party robbed should himself prove that he had been put in fear; if he had since died, the crime might still be brought home. He observed that the struggle in the passage being taking out before the struggle began, it was highly probable that the contest on the part of the prisoners was not merely to get possession of their own bill. With respect to the description of the house in the indictment, it was of no consequence, for it was a matter of indifference where the robbery had been committed. This he proved by several cases from the law books. *Mr Justice Gould* observed, that the cry of murder sufficiently excited force on the one side, and fear on the other, the two essentials to constitute the robbery. The struggle could not have been made on the part of the prisoners for the recovery of their own note, because it was clear that not a minute had elapsed from the time the door had been opened, till the cry of murder was heard by Mrs. Boucher. As to the argument drawn from the statutes, that some one belonging to the family must be put in fear, in order to constitute a robbery without benefit of clergy, it was grounded on a wrong interpretation; for the statute in that instance had only in view the preservation of property or chattles belonging to the house. That this was a just interpretation appeared from the case of *Lowe* in the year 1705, when a special verdict was found that *Jaasper Howard* had been knocked down in a public house in Smithfield, and robbed of thirteen pounds. The indictment was laid for a robbery near the King's highway; but they also were unanimous that it was a robbery without benefit of clergy. This he said was a case in point; and proved that the description "near the King's highway," was not necessary in the indictment; and consequently that it was no flaw. The same decision of the Judges proved that it was immaterial where, or in whose house the crime was committed; it was a capital felony; and therefore *Mr Morgan* could not avail himself of the circumstance that the house in question was the house of the prisoners, and not of the person to whom the indictment supposed it to belong.

Mr Morgan produced evidence to the character of *Danford*; and indeed it was a matter of surprise how such a man could ever have been guilty of such a crime; for by the evidence of fifteen respectable witnesses, it appeared that he bore a most excellent character. Some knew him for eleven, some for fifteen, some for twenty years; and all agreed that he had hitherto led a most irreproachable life; nay, one old gentleman went so far as to say, that he looked upon *Danford's* character as the best in his parish. The other prisoner got a good character from his witnesses.

Mr Justice Buller summed up, and observed that the character of the prisoners ought not to outweigh the proofs of the crime; the reason was obvious; if it could overturn positive evidence, no man who had ever borne a good character, could possibly be punished for the first offence.

The jury did not deliberate long, and brought in both prisoners guilty, *Death*.

Mr Buller bestowed many handsome compliments on Mrs. Boucher, for her spirit and activity, and said he hoped that Messrs. Smith, White, and Grey, would not be so wanting to themselves as to suffer her to go unrewarded.

From the London Papers, Sept. 21.

LONDON.

Last night a messenger arrived at Lord George Germain's house, with dispatches from Sir Henry Clinton:—they were immediately forwarded to his Majesty at Windsor.

The dispatches received last night from New York are said to be of a very favourable nature.

The Princess Royal, in the absence of her royal mother, will sit in the Drawing-room to-morrow at the King's left hand, to receive the compliments of the nobility, &c. on the anniversary of their Majesties Coronation.

Prince Edward, their Majesties fourth son, who has never yet been received in public on court-days, will attend the Drawing-room at St James's to-morrow, for the first time.

The Earl of Southampton is appointed to succeed the Marquis of Carmarthen, as Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen.

Yesterday at noon, his Majesty came from Windsor to St James's, and was present at the levee, which broke up at three o'clock.

Yesterday, Henry Strachey, Esq; kissed his Majesty's hand at St James's, on being appointed Keeper of his Majesty's stores, ordnance, and ammunition of war.

As did John Kentick, Esq; on being appointed Clerk of the Deliveries of all artillery and other necessaries whatever belonging to the Office of Ordnance.

As did likewise Sir Richard Sutton, Bart. on being appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury.

Yesterday Mons. Sinofin, the Russian ambassador, was closeted with his Majesty alone at St James's near an hour.

Advice is received of the death of Lord Grosvenor, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Chester militia, and L. L. D.

Advice is also received of the death of the Right Hon. the Earl of Salisbury, Viscount Cranburn.

The death of the Earl of Salisbury vacates the seat of Lord Cranburn, lately chosen member for Bedwin.

Rear-admiral Evans is appointed to the command in the Downs, and has hoisted his flag on board the Dromedary man of war at Deal.

In several private letters which came by the Leeward-Island fleet, mention is particularly made of the great sickness that has raged on board the combined fleets of France and Spain; the great loss they have sustained in the number of their men, which have been carried off by the disease, obliged them to separate, the Spaniards going to their own settlements, while the French are supposed to have gone to some part of North-America.

Several ships from the Leeward-Islands, which were missing, are put into Corke.

His Majesty's ships the Boyne and Preston, lately arrived from the Leeward-Islands, are ordered to be paid off, and the ships to be immediately docked.

In the division of twelve ships of the line, which Sir Geo. Rodney sent to join Admiral Parker on the Jamaica station, Major-General Vaughan, Commander in Chief, ordered two regiments (the Earl of Harrington's and the one raised by the Duke of Rutland) to reinforce Governor Dalving, in case any attempt should be made on that island.

Our conduct of the war, as well as that of our enemies, (says a correspondent) seems to be merely the *Chapter of Accidents*, without any digested plan of offence on either side. Rodney's success against the Spaniards was accident; so was Digby's. The French taking our islands in the West Indies was accident; so was our retreat against them at St Lucia. The Spaniards success against our East and West India convoy was accident; in short it has been all a mere *happé business* hitherto; but if the *crisis* comes, it will not be accident, but a long meditated plan of operation, which it is to be hoped our Ministers have guarded against.

It is a true but melancholy and mortifying reflection to every true Briton (says a correspondent) that, since the commencement of our hostilities with France, that nation every year increased her marine-ten line of battle ships, and frigates in proportion.

We are assured from Madrid, that five Dutch ships, taken some time since, bound to Gibraltar, with provisions for the English garrison, and sent into Cadiz, have been publicly sold, and restitution of any kind peremptorily refused the Dutch Minister.

The master of a Dutch ship which is put into Cowes, (by contrary winds) says, that he saw the French fleet in Brest harbour, all moored, the 12th inst. and no preparations making for their sailing; and that in coming down the Channel he saw only two French privateers, one of which brought him to, but finding he was bound from Brest to Amsterdam, suffered him to proceed.

The report of an embargo being laid on the English ships at Lisbon, is without foundation, and was taken off Lloyd's books last night.

This morning arrived at Greenland-dock the Seahorse, Capt Wigdly, from Greenland, full of fish.

Yesterday, a Wardmote was held at Guildhall, for the election of an Alderman of Cheap Ward, in the room of Alderman Kirkman, deceased, when William Crichton, Esq; a merchant in Philpot Lane, and one of the Directors of the East-India Company, was chosen without opposition; which being done, Mr Crichton in a very polite manner returned thanks to the inhabitants for electing him to so high and important an office. He afterwards entertained the Common Council and his friends at the King's Head Tavern in the Poultry.

This day at one o'clock a Common-Hall was held at Guildhall for the choice of a Sheriff for the year ensuing, in the room of the late Mr Alderman Kirkman. The names of those who had been drunk to having been called over, the Common Serjeant (the Recorder being absent) informed the Livery, that two gentlemen had put Mr Alderman Crichton into nomination, whose name being announced, it was received by the Livery with universal approbation, and almost every hand held up for him, on which he was declared duly elected.

Mr Crichton then came forward, and in a short speech to the Livery thanked them for the honours they had done him, lamenting the misfortune that had brought him into office, and assuring them that he would exert his utmost abilities to promote the peace and welfare of the City, by endeavouring to make the civil power useful upon all occasions, without being obliged to have recourse to the military. There not being members enough to form a Court, Mr Crichton, was not sworn in as Alderman, as expected.

At the close of this day's poll for Westminster the numbers were:

For Admiral Rodney	5161
Mr. Fox,	4790
Lord Lincoln,	4090
George Augustus Selwyn, Esq; and the Right Hon. Lord Melbourne, are elected to represent the borough of Lutterhall, in the county of Wilts.	
Yesterday an express arrived from York, with an account that Edwin Lascelles, Esq; had declined standing for that county.	
This day the members franks began to go free.	
The number of prisoners taken on-board our outward-bound East and West-India ships, according to the return made in Cadiz by the Spanish Commandant, is as follows:	
On board the East India ships.	
Seamen	559
Soldiers	226
Officers of the army	3
Women	44
Passengers	64
	901
On board the West India ships.	
Seamen	691
Soldiers	1029
Officers of the army	66
Women	105
Passengers	73
	1964
Total	2865

Besides 66 horses and 37 mules.

The Stag privateer has taken and sent into Jersey three brigs; the St Joseph, of 70 tons; La Felicite, of 100 tons; and the Darchese, all laden with pitch, tar, &c. She has also taken, in company with the Enterprize privateer of Liverpool, the Valiant, laden with wine, flour, &c. and a French Dogger, and sent them both for Liverpool. The Valiant sunk in coming into Liverpool; and all except one man perished.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth.

"The brig Tertington, of four carriage guns and eight swivels, commanded by Mr George Wardell, of Arundel, bound from Oporto to Southampton and London, is arrived at Southampton. This vessel sailed from Oporto the 27th ult. and on Sunday the 3d inst. fell in with a privateer of 14 guns, with, to appearance, upwards of 60 men, which chased the Tertington from 9 A.M. till half past 3 P.M. when she came under her lee quarter, and hoisted American colours. Capt. Wardell gave the privateer a gun, and hoisted ensign and pendant; on which a close action commenced, which lasted for three quarters of an hour, during which time the enemy having received a shot between wind and water, besides other considerable damage, thought proper to sheer off. Capt. Wardell chased her for upwards of an hour; but being a swift sailer she escaped. The only damage the Tertington received was in her rigging and ensign, as not a shot touched her hull, nor was a man hurt. After the action she put into Scilly, where she repaired her rigging, &c.

"The Sally, Capt. Crafs, from Sunderland, was attacked off Beachy-head by a French privateer of 18 guns, which, after a severe engagement of above an hour, she was taken. She mounts only eight carriage guns.

"The gallantry of the above Captains, in defending their vessels against so superior a force, cannot be too much admired, nor ought their merit to go unrewarded by their owners, whose property they have protected, in a manner that reflects honour on themselves and their country.

"On Sunday a large ship was seen on fire at the back of the Isle of Wight; by the pieces that came on shore at Crab-nighton, and in the neighbourhood, it appears she was a French privateer, but abandoned by her crew, before the explosion, which happened about sun-set, and what makes it more probable is, that a French privateer and cutter were seen together hovering round about the island a few days before. It is conjectured that the cutter took the crew on board, as she has not been seen since."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 21.

"Notwithstanding the boasted accounts of our navy being so well manned, several ships which are nearly ready will not be able to proceed to sea, as enough of seamen cannot be procured at any rate for our Channel fleet. Numbers of the convicts are taken every week from the navigation barge, to make sailors of."

"The Dutch have purchased most of the large ships which were in the Thames, and fit for transports; so that Government cannot be furnished with ships large enough for their purpose. They have likewise purchased several large armed ships."

"All the persons now in custody for the late riots are only to be tried for misdemeanours; and, when found guilty, the Court have it in their power to discharge them, on paying a small fine, and a month's imprisonment."

"The City Militia Officers perform duty day and night in Newgate, during the present session at the Old Bailey, and are to continue it till the persons confined in the cells are executed, for fear of a rescue, or their breaking out, which has been attempted."

"Two of the rioters who were tried on Wednesday have suffered severely for their impudence. One Michael Marley a Roman Catholic, was inside Newgate, while on fire, and obliged to make his escape through the flames, or some of the ruins, in doing of which, he was nearly scorched to death, and has been in prison ever since; but, had he been at large, he could not have got his livelihood, owing to that accident. The other, Samuel Thomas Charles, went with the mob to attack Wood Street Compter, and release the prisoners; but, some of the third regiment of Foot Guards coming, the mob were resisted, and the prisoner got a blow from one of the soldiers, which wounded his head so much as to render trepanning necessary. The first is to be imprisoned for three months, and the second for one month. Very few of the prisoners who made their escape, during the late riots, remain at large. Captain Major, who was capitally convicted for sending a threatening letter to Lord Mulgrave is amongst those that have surrendered."

"It is every day more and more believed that Ministry have no ground of accusation to try Lord George Gordon on; and that they would be glad if they could hit upon any means whatever to rid themselves of that oppressed young nobleman. If some people are to be credited, Government know Lord George will, and can, bring prosecution for false imprisonment. Nor is it apocryphal to say, that some persons in power have been endeavouring to compromise all differences between him and Ministry."

"News of the utmost importance is anxiously waited for from America and the West Indies. There is no truth that the combined fleet has been in our Channel."

This morning, about three o'clock, an express arrived from Aberdeen, with the following letter from the Provost of that place to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh. Immediately on the receipt of this intelligence, information was sent to Capt Bazely, commander of the Apollo frigate, in Leith Roads, who soon after returned an answer, bearing that the Seaford should sail in search of the privateer this day, if the wind would permit, and the Apollo proceed upon the same business by day-light to-morrow morning. The Seaford accordingly sailed this forenoon with a fair wind.

Extract of a letter from the Provost of Aberdeen to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Sept. 23.

"I am just informed, by express from Mr Elles, Admiral-substitute at Peterhead, that the Duke d'Estillac privateer had, this afternoon at three o'clock, refitted the station she had some weeks ago off that place: That she came so near, that the sailors and pilots at Peterhead were positive to her identity. I hope you will be pleased to give the earliest intimation thereof to the Captains of any of his Majesty's ships in Leith Roads. That privateer has infected this coast very much this summer, to the great detriment of the trade."

"I take this opportunity of informing you, that the Resolution and Discovery were, this morning, spoke by a fishing boat (off here), plying to the southward."

"It must afford much satisfaction to hear that this same privateer is early given account of, by being brought into some safe harbour."

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, Sept. 23.

"Thursday, the election for Members to represent this town in Parliament ended, and the following is the state of the poll since my last:

	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Sir M. W. Ridley,	805	1007	1208	1403	1408
A. R. Bowes, Esq;	725	862	999	1125	1135
Tho. Delaval, Esq;	651	794	950	1071	1085

"Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart. and Andrew Robinson Bowes, Esq; were accordingly declared, by Isaac Cookson, Esq; sheriff, duly elected."

"Notwithstanding the constant canvassing, and the warmth of the contest between Mr Bowes and Mr Delaval, the business of the election was conducted with more order and decorum than could well be expected."

"At this election 2245 freemen polled, of which number it is very remarkable that 862 were single votes; 231 of which were for Sir M. W. Ridley, 514 for Mr Bowes, and 117 for Mr Delaval."

"At the last contest, between Sir John Trevelyan, Bart. and Mr Bowes, the number polled was 2231."

On Wednesday the 20th current, came on at Capar in Fife, the election of a Delegate for that borough, when George Dempster, Esq; late member, and James Cairns Writer there, were candidates.—It carried by a majority of 21 to 5 in favours of Mr Cairns."

On Thursday the 21st current, came on the election of a Delegate for the City of St Andrews, when Captain Alexander Duncan, a gentleman in the interest of George Dempster, Esq; and Robert Methven Writer there, were candidates.—It carried by a majority of 16 to 12 in favours of Mr Methven."

The election for Lanarkshire is to be on Friday next, the 29th instant.

The young son of Thomas Wharton, Esq; Commissioner of Excise.

September 20. Died at Dundee, Isobel Guthrie, relict of the late James Graham of Methie, Esq.

This day, materials were begun to be laid down, for erecting the battery at Leith; which is to be executed by Mr James Craig, Architect in Edinburgh.

Saturday morning, very early, Mr John Williamson, when upon duty, as an officer belonging to the Customs, was murdered by some smugglers, as particularly mentioned in an advertisement from the Customhouse, inserted in this night's paper. The unhappy fate of Mr Williamson is justly regretted by all who knew him; and will be felt, in a peculiar manner, by the Students of Botany at this University, having long had the superintendence of the Botanical gardens under Dr Hope, for which office he was universally acknowledged to be qualified in an eminent degree."

Yesterday, about noon, a journeyman wright, said to be much intoxicated with liquor, tumbled down from the walk on the west side of the Calton-hill, to the bottom. He was carried to the Royal Infirmary; but as both his arms were broke, had received a fracture in his skull, and was otherwise miserably bruised, there are, but little hopes of his recovery."

On Friday, being the Anniversary of the Birth-day of JAMES THOMSON, (the Author of the *Seasons*, &c.) the Society of Knights Companions of the Cape met at their Hall to celebrate that Event. The Meeting, on occasion of this little Jubilee, was numerous and respectable. The Room in which it was held was decorated with Flowers; the Lyre of the Bard, incircled with Laurel, and the Wheat-sheaf, the Sickle, and other proper Emblems of the *Seasons* were gracefully disposed.—The Entertainment consisted of two parts. It began with an Invocation to the Muses, and to the Lovers of Genius, to assist the Celebration of "their Thomson's natal Day;" this was written and delivered by a Member of the Society,—who adverted to the difficulty of doing Justice to the Theme, in the following Lines:—

But where, O where, shall we fit Numbers find
To speak the bright Effulgence of his Mind?
No Lustre from our Lays can be receive:
Yet, what we can our Gratitude shall give—
A Tribute justly to the Man design'd
Who thought, and wrote, and felt for ALL MANKIND!

The Speaker went on to recite, from a Poem of Dr Langhorne's, the Contest of the *Seasons*, who are represented as appealing to Thomson to decide on their respective Merits:—they

"Like Heav'n's fair Risks in the Groves of Troy,
Yield to an humble Spring their high Debate,
And from his Voice the Reign of Beauty wait."

The Passage describing the Figure of Autumn is to be read

ful, that we doubt not we shall oblige such of our Readers as have not seen the whole Poem by its insertion:—

“With milder Air the gentle Autumn came;
But seem’d to languish at her Sister’s Flame.
Yet, conscious of her boundless Wealth, she bore
On high the Emblems of her golden Store;
Yet, could she boast the plenty-pouring Hand,
The liberal Smile, benevolent and bland.
Nor might she fear in Beauty to excel,
From whose fair Head such golden Tresses fell;
Nor might the envy Summer’s flowery Zone,
In whose sweet Eye the Star of Evening shone!”

The Poet’s Merits as a Dramatic Author were then concisely touched upon, in some of the beautiful Lines wrote by Lord Lyttleton, shortly after Mr Thomson’s Death, and delivered upon the Revival of one of his Tragedies; and which were somewhat altered to suit the present Occasion.—This concluded the first Part of the Entertainment.—After a proper Pause, that Passage from the Seasons, describing the Return of Spring was delivered; it was immediately followed by a Song from another Gentleman, applicable to the Subject.—*Summer, Autumn, and Winter*, were, in order, treated in the same Manner, by different Members who took a Part in the Performance.

The Reciter then went on to mention the Poet’s Worth as a true Lover of his Country, describing him as a Briton,

Anxious his Zeal, his Country’s Praise to sing.
“In all the native Pomp of Freedom bold!”

Thomson’s Eulogium on BRITANNIA was then delivered, and after it the following Lines:

Nor think the Time
(As Hypocrites declaim) will quickly come,
When Britain’s Glories,—earn’d at such a Price,
The Blood of Heroes, Patriots, and Freeman,
Shall from her Brows be torn by treacherous Leagues,
Or laid submissive at the Feet of Slaves.
No!—o’er the blue Domain the long has sway’d,
Veterans still dear to Fame her Banners wave,
And point her well aim’d Thunders.—Lo behold
Where Rodney braves the Storm, and *hecks the foe*:
Of Temper firm, like the stout Oak that bears him,
Midst the wild Waves, and more destructive Fire,
Dauntless he stands—when Britain needs his Arm
Forever foremost in his Country’s Cause!

See WALLACE too; whom we may justly style
THE BRITISH TAR—for *darings* *action* *faun’d*,
For Honour, Openness, and NAIVE VALOUR!

While THESE,—and *thou’st* *like them*, that but wait
Some bright occasion to display their Virtue —
While *such* are BRITAIN’S—as her Sea-beat Shores
Mock the loud Surge, she still shall scorn Assault,
Her Rocks re-echo still with *Vict’ry’s* Song!

The Song of *Britons* never will be Slaves was immediately struck up—which (the whole Company joining to chorus) finished the Entertainment. The Company afterwards supped together; the Memory of the “gentle Thomson” was drank, with that of some of his most particular Friends, such as Lord Talbot, Lord Lyttleton, Lord Chelmsfield, Duke and Duchess of Queensberry, Mr Quin, &c. &c. Admiral Rodney, Sir James Wallace, and other Commanders were also toasted; and the Evening was concluded with Order, Harmony, and “social Glee.”

It may not be improper to inform such of our Readers as are ignorant of the Constitution of the Order of Knights of the Cape; that it is a Society composed of respectable Citizens, who meet for the purposes of convivial Enjoyment. Upon Admiral Rodney’s Victory over Don Langara, they ordered that Gentleman a Diploma, in a Box of Heart of Oak, with an elegant Compliment in Latin, composed by a Member of their Order; and we can hardly give a better Account of the Spirit of the Society, than by the above Relation of an Entertainment that does so much Credit to their Sentiment and Taste.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

S I R,

ALTHOUGH much has already been published upon our present political dispute, yet there still occurs to me something to be said, which I wish to communicate to the Public through the channel of your paper.

What has hitherto been offered upon the subject, runs either in favour of Sir L. or Mr M.—r. Now I beg to take up the cause of the Good Old Town, whose ancient privilege of sending one of her own trading inhabitants to Parliament I reckon of the highest importance to this city in particular, and to the kingdom in general. The counties are very properly represented by gentlemen of landed property; but, not satisfied with that, they have invaded the commercial representation. All the other Burghs have fairly given up the contest, allowing any person to canvass for being their member who has most money or interest; but a merchant is rarely thought of. This city alone has hitherto retained that privilege: But we seem to be in a fair way of having it also wrested from us, and so not have one single mercantile representative from the whole Royal Burghs to look after their interest. If we once break through this privilege, what are we to expect in future, but that some one great man or other will always find means to make a party in the Council, and, by weight of money or interest, send a member for us to Parliament? I see Mr M. thinks it sufficient that he is an honorary burgher, and born in the town. To me it would be indifferent where our member was born, provided he were bred to business in this town, and intelligent in the mercantile line. We have luckily at present several gentlemen of the highest abilities in that way. Two of them I will beg leave to name, Sir W. F. and the uncle of our present would-be representative. Had the contest been betwixt them, it would have been manly, and reflected honour upon the Town; but, to go to the Parliament House for a Member, when we have so many respectable persons among ourselves; is to me a degradation of our privileges in the highest degree.

From what I have said, I hope to be believed, when I aver I am of no party, have no objection to Sir L. because I knew him an actual wine-merchant; but think he is carrying the matter rather too far, by insisting on being re-chole, when he sees the adverse party have taken advantage of the little unpopularity he is fallen under, of forcing an improper person upon us. He should consider how fickle

mankind are; for, if an angel were our member, they would tire of him in time, and wish for a change. For my own part, I think we never have been better represented; but, rather than run any risk of the present scheme taking place, I should think he acted prudently by giving up the matter for the present.

I beg leave to put my fellow-citizens in mind how this community behaved upon a former occasion of this kind, which I am old enough to remember. When A—d D. of A—le recommended to the Council Mr F—r for our member, as a man of interest and abilities, judging him capable to be of more service to the Town than any of our own citizens; and, I do believe he had no other meaning, that gentleman being then in high estimation at London, inasmuch that he was spoke of as a fit person to be Speaker of the House of Commons, a very great majority of the Council agreed: But, a small number of the Merchant-Council having objected, That chusing a stranger, of however great merit, was opening a door for others to obtrude upon our privileges in future, that great man, seeing a strong opposition of the inhabitants, very prudently yielded, and our then Provost was chose. I with our present rulers, the Convener and his brethren, with their underhand abettors, would act with as much moderation; and, if they don’t like Sir L. let them chuse another, only let it be a Trading Burgher. I own Mr M—r has a dead weight of interest with him, provided his friend, with his known interest in the two B—s, goes all lengths to serve him; but, I should think he would be cautious how he prostituted his influence with these great bodies to political purposes. If persons grant him favours in one way, they will expect to be repaid in another, probably not for the interest of these societies. I have long thought it of dangerous consequence, to have both the B—s under one management, so as to give the Public, in a manner, only one shop to go to for money. I now see a probability of my fears being realized, but which I should be very happy to find does not happen.

What I would propose is, If Mr M—r and his friends do not give up this matter, that the inhabitants should act with spirit, as they did upon the former occasion,—meet together, and come to some resolution; and thus shew they will not be trampled upon, or allow their ancient privileges to be taken from them with impunity.

AN ANCIENT BURGER.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

C A R D.

AN OLD BURGESS offers his best compliments to the present united Majority of the Ordinary Council of Edinburgh. Hopes they will be more cautious on Wednesday next than they were twelve months ago, in appointing gentlemen to fill the offices of Merchant and Trades Counsellors.

Men who make the warmest professions, and are noisy in their declarations to support the interest which brings them into Council,—are justly to be suspected. *Upstarts* in business, or men needy in their circumstances, are improper persons at this juncture. The young, the giddy and inexperienced in the art of political firmness,—*gratitude* and *integrity*, are also to be avoided.

He flatters himself, that, by exercising the same caution in the after steps of the election, they will be enabled to maintain their ground against every attack from a family which has ever been considered as hostile to the prosperity, freedom, and independence of the metropolis of Scotland.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

S I R,

IF, in the midst of political squabbles, you can find room in your paper for the following lines upon *Health*, they are much at your service.

Edin. Sept. 21.

M.

AN ODE to HEALTH.

HAIL thou smiling, blooming Maid,
In all the flow’rs of spring array’d:
On thee all the Graces wait,
And compose thy comely gait.
Youth is ever by thy side,
Clad in robes of strength and pride:
Beauty mingles in thy train,
Holding myriads in her chain:
Mirth and Joy thee dance around,
With verdant boughs and garlands crown’d.

Ar morn thou lov’st the dewy fields,
Where Nature freshets fragrance yields:
The blushing rose then sweetest smells;
Then daisy gayest paints the dells:
The lark then sweetest tunes her song
Earliest of the feather’d throng,
Cheering shepherd as he goes
To let loose his bleating ewes.
At noon thou lov’st the cool retreat,
Shaded from the scorching heat;
Where the western breezes blow,
And the crystal fountains flow:
When Evening comes in robes of grey,
Or Phæbe throws her silver rays,
Thou lov’st to walk in flow’ry mead,
Or by the silent stream to tread:
Lif’ning, thoughtful, to the tale
Of the plaintful nightingale:
When thou view’st the vaulted skies,
Glowing rapture fills thy eyes;
Orbs unnumber’d glide along,
Hymning in a sacred throng.

HEALTH, with thee I mean to live,
Since thou only joy canst give:
And without thee, what is life,
Toss’d in scenes of grief and strife?
Hence Disease, and Pain, and Folly,
Sadness sour, and Melancholy:
Back to your Tartarian cell,
There in darkness deep to dwell:
There the slow-pac’d hours to waste,
In pining fits, and sick distaste.
Come ye Laughs, and Jests, and Smiles,
And festive Sport that time beguiles,
Lead me to *Hygeia’s* bow’r
Deck’d with ev’ry blooming flow’r,
Where the pinks and lillies grow,
And their sweetest odours throw;

Where the Orange and the Vine
Their loaded branches thick entwine;
Fall beside a myrtle grove,
Where the little Cupids rove,
Shooting arrows, casting darts
At the gay and youthful hearts;
Where the tender feelings move
That feed the flames of purest love.
Here I’d spend the night and day,
And never from thy dwelling stray:
Tasting Comfort here, and Joy,
In thy bow’r, without alloy.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, EDINBURGH, 25th September 1780.

WHEREAS, upon the morning of Saturday

last, the 23d instant, about four o’clock, sundry persons on foot, and one on horseback, armed, were observed coming from Princes Street towards the New Bridge; and having been accosted by some officers of the revenue, they immediately turned back and fled; but the horse being overtaken by JOHN WILLIAMSON land-carriage waiter at Leith, one of the officers, and he attempting to stop it, and make a seizure of a burden upon it of prohibited goods, he was attacked by its rider, or some other person in company, and before any order of the officers could come up to his assistance, beat and wounded in so cruel a manner, that he died a few hours thereafter; leaving behind him a wife and three helpless children, one of whom blind from his infancy.—The Commissioners of his Majesty’s Customs, for the more ready discovery of the persons guilty of such atrocious cruelty, do hereby offer a Reward of FIFTY POUNDS STERLING to any person or persons other than the actual offender, who shall give notice to them of the person guilty of the said murder, so as he may be brought to justice:—The money to be paid by the Receiver General of the Customs, on conviction of the offender.

By order of the Commissioners,

R. E. PHILIPS, Secretary.

THE Duke of Buccleugh, the Marquis of

Tweeddale, the Marquis of Lothian, the Hon. Francis Chanters, the Lord Advocate, Sir Archibald Hope, and John Wauchope, Esq;—being desirous to preserve the GAME upon their Lands in Mid-Lothian, it is hoped no Gentleman will shoot thereon without a written licence: And unqualified persons offending may depend on being prosecuted.

THE QUEENSFERRY STAGE COACH,

for four Passengers, continue to set out, every lawful day, from GEORGE WARDEN’s stable in the Grass-market, Edinburgh, and from JAMES PRINGLE’s vintner in Newhall the usual hours, at One Shilling and Sixpence each passenger. And on Monday next the 25th current, A COACH to carry six passengers, will set out at ten o’clock from George Warden’s Edinburgh, and from David Douglas’s vintner in Queensferry, in the afternoon of each day.

Tickets One Shilling each.

SALE of LANDS in Argyleshire.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, on Thursday the 28th of September current, between the hours of one and three in the afternoon, within the house of Mrs Robertson, vintner in Leveque, either jointly or in the lots after mentioned.

The Lands of SOROB, Island MACNIVEN, with the Island called ISLAND NAKUINSAG, the Lands of BARACKEN, comprehending the Lands of GEMMEL, the Lands of DAILL, GREINAG, and CORVORANBEG, lying in the parish of Crignish and shire of Argyle, amounting, of yearly rent, to about 207 L. Sterling.

If exposed in lots the following are proposed:

I. The Lands of Greinag, Soroba, Corvoranbeg, Island Macnivan, and Island Nakuinsag, yielding of yearly rent, after deduction of all public burdens, about 92 L. Sterling.

II. The Lands of Barackan, comprehending Gemmell and the lands of Dail, yielding yearly, after deduction as aforesaid, about 115 L. Sterling.

These Lands hold of the Duke of Argyle, are pleasantly situated on the west coast of the division of Argyle, well adapted both for tillage and grazing, and capable of very considerable improvements.

The title-deeds and articles of sale are in the hands of Allan Macdougall, writer to the signet; and copies of the inventory of these deeds, and of the articles of roup, will be shown by William Campbell writer in Kilbarnean, near Paisley, to either of whom such as intend to become purchasers, and are desirous of further information concerning the premises may apply.

BEAUME DE VIE.

By his MAJESTY’S Patent.

THE great number of extraordinary Cures daily performed by this most efficacious Medicine, accounts of which are sent from all parts of the British dominions, render it unnecessary to lavish encomiums on its salutary effects: Suffice therefore to say, that the BEAUME, by its cordial, attenuating, and detergent powers, fortifies the stomach and bowels, and by procuring a good digestion, purifies the blood and juices, and gives vigour to the whole constitution.—To these qualities the faculty attribute its having proved so eminently serviceable in gouty, rheumatic, scorbutic, languid, nervous, and hypochondriac cases: and hence also they account for its being so particularly beneficial in FEMALE DISORDERS; and such as are incident to the Constitution in Spring and Fall.

To prevent counterfeits, the bottles are each signed by
W. NICOLL, T. BECKET,
(Vender.) (a Proprietor.)

The Beaume de Vie is sold by W. Nicoll, No. 51, St Paul’s Church-yard, at 3 s. per bottle, with directions.—The Beaume is also appointed to be sold by Messrs HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. at Edinburgh; Mr Leslie at Aberdeen; Mr Nicoll at Dundee; Mr Morrison at Perth; Mr Gore and Mr Williamson at Liverpool; Mr Slack, and Mr Aitk and Co. at Newcastle; Mr Etherington and Mr Telfyman at York; Mess. Ware and Son at Whitehaven; and Mr Potts at Dublin.

At CARRON for LONDON,

To sail September 30. 1780.

THE GLASGOW, Geo. WALKER Master, mounting 16 twelve pounders, and men answerable.

For freight or passage, apply to Mr G. Hamilton, Glasgow; Mr John Learmonth, Leith; or to the Carron Shipping Company at Carron Wharf.

N. B. The Carron vessels are fitted out in the most complete manner for defence, at a very considerable expense, and are well provided with small arms. Able-bodied Landmen, who are desirous to serve on board these ships for 3 years certain, will meet with the best encouragement, and be protected. All mariners, recruiting parties, soldiers upon furlow, and all other searage passengers, who have been accustomed to the use of fire arms, and will engage to assist in defending themselves, shall be accommodated with their passage to or from London, upon satisfying the masters for their provisions, which in no instance shall exceed 10s. 6d. sterling.

The Carron vessels sail regularly as usual, without waiting for convoy; and goods are received and forwarded from Leith by Mr J. Learmonth.

For KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

The Ship BIRD, John McDonald

Master, is now clear to take on board goods at GREENOCK, and will sail by the 15th October.

The Bird mounts 14 carriage guns, and to have men in proportion. She is a fine ship, Philadelphia built, but five years old, sails remarkably well, is sheathed with copper, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to George Brown and Co. Glasgow, or to Robert and Alexander Simpson, Greenock. 25th September 1780.

S I R,

AS your paper is distinguished for a liberal impartiality which makes you insert pieces of real merit on either side of any question, whether on a large or small scale; by which means your readers are so numerous and extensive. I beg leave to suggest to you a republication of Sir George Saville's Address to the Yorkshire Freeholders, than which there has not been a nobler example of popular eloquence since the compositions of Algernon Sydney. It will have the greater respect, when it is considered, that Sir George Saville is at once a man of Roman virtue, and a landed proprietor of twenty thousand a-year.

Scoto BRITANNUS.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the COUNTY OF YORK.

GENTLEMEN,

I venture once more to make you a tender of my services in Parliament. Give me leave, at the same time, to offer you my cordial thanks for all the indulgencies you have shown me; and for your kind acceptance of my endeavours to perform the duty I had undertaken. I look upon that partiality and favour as a most honourable testimony, because it proves, that you entertained a conviction of the purity of my intentions, sufficient to make you overlook every thing amiss which did not proceed from the will.

In renewing my desire to continue in your service, I think it, however, my duty to confess to you, that it has not been without much serious consideration, and more than common hesitation, that I have determined upon it. I must not omit making you aware, that it is by no means probable I should be able even to perform the mere duty of attendance as punctually as I have hitherto done; especially if the duration of Parliament should prove to be for seven years. By what I have in some degree experienced already, I have no reason to believe so long a continuance of such an attendance would be perfectly consistent with my health.

But there is something more serious I have to say to you on this subject. The satisfaction and honour of attending your business has ever overbalanced the labour; but my attendance during the last Parliament has been something worse than laborious; it has been discouraging, grievous, and painful. Look back, for a moment, upon the things which have been done, or (being done) have been approved of, by that body, of which I have been a constituent part. Compare the present with the past situation of public affairs. Whether glory, conquest, and riches; or peace, content, liberty, and the enjoyment of your constitutional rights, be your principal objects?—In which of them have you been gratified? I have been, in my collective capacity, a party to all these changes, and to all the measures which have produced them: Supported, in this mortifying situation, with only one consolation, a very great one indeed to my own mind, that of being able to assure you, that there has been no one measure, of all those which have proved so ruinous and fatal, which I have not, as an individual, resisted to the utmost of my power. A poor, barren, ineffectual negative; and a miserable claim to your favour, to have failed (as far as my poor slender efforts are in question) almost in every point regarding those rights, and that prosperity which I was specially chosen to cultivate and to maintain.

I return to you therefore baffled and dispirited, and I am sorry that truth obliges me to add, with hardly a ray of hope of seeing any change in the miserable course of public calamities.

On this melancholy day of account in rendering up to you my trust, I deliver to you your share of a country maimed and weakened, its treasure lavished and mispent, its honours faded, and its conduct the laughing-stock of Europe; our nation in a manner without allies or friends, except such as we have hired to destroy our fellow-subjects, and to ravage a country in which we once claimed an invaluable share. I return to you some of your principal privileges impeached and mangled. And, lastly, I leave you, as I conceive, at this hour and moment, fully, effectually, and absolutely, under the discretion and power of a military force, which is to act without waiting for the authority of the civil magistrate; for it is fit you should know, if you are not already informed, that an order issued in London (at a moment when the violence of the riots and the remissness of the civil magistrate might render necessary an extraordinary and violent temporary exertion of the military); that order, I say, has, as I have good grounds to believe, been extended to the whole kingdom; where neither of those causes existed in any degree sufficient to justify so decisive and extraordinary a measure; and I do not know of that order being recalled.

In this state of public affairs, and with this account to render of my commission, judge whether I can boldly and cheerfully, or supported by any rational confidence, boast to you, as candidates are wont to do, of what I will do, and what I will undertake for your service.

For this reason, avoiding even the usual style of such addresses, and forbearing as well the forward promises as the superficial humbleness of phrase in use on these occasions, I make it a solemn duty to lay before you, without disguise or palliation, the present state of your concerns as they appear to me, and the gloomy prospect which lies before us.

Some have been accused of exaggerating the public misfortunes, nay, of having endeavoured to help forward the mischief, that they might afterwards raise discontents. I am willing to hope that neither my temper nor my situation in life will be thought naturally to urge me to promote misery, discord, or confusion; or to exult in the subversion of order, or in the ruin of property. I have no reason to contemplate with pleasure the poverty of our country, the increase of our debts and of our taxes; or the decay of our commerce.—Trust not however to my report. Reflect, compare, and judge for yourselves.

But under all these disheartening circumstances, I could yet entertain a cheerful hope, and undertake again the commission with alacrity, as well as zeal; if I could see any ef-

fectual steps taken to remove the original cause of the mischief. Then would there be a hope.

Till the purity of the constituent body, and thereby that of the representative be restored, there is none.

While the electors sell their voices to the member, and the member distresses his fortune to buy them, Parliament will be the purchase of the Minister. Parliament men will find ways of partaking other advantages than merely their share in common with you, of those good measures which they shall promote; and of those good laws which they shall enact for your government and their own: And the modern-improved arts of corruption, by contracts, subscriptions, and jobs, is attended with this perverse and vexatious consequence; that their benefit is not only unconnected with your's, but it grows upon your distress. They feed on the expense; they fatten on every extravagance that art and ill conduct can engrave on the natural disadvantages of a remote, rash, ill-fated, impolitic, and unsuccessful war. The Minister's direct interest (nay, his safety) meanwhile, requiring him to push the desperate game, and even in self-defence to increase that very expense which is his crime; to intrench himself still deeper in corruption, and by headlong and unmeasured extravagance, to have the means of justifying to the faithful Commons his former mismanagements and misdeeds.—See where this ends, but forget not where it begins.

I am led here very naturally to speak upon the subject of certain regulations which have been the object of your late assemblies and deliberations. Indeed I have brought myself to this matter almost unavoidably, but not unwillingly. I gladly embrace this most public opportunity of delivering my sentiments, not only to all my constituents, but to those likewise, not my constituents, whom yet in the large sense I represent and am faithfully to serve; not only to twenty thousand my electors, but to hundreds of thousands in the county I represent, (to go no farther) who are to suffer under the bad conduct of Parliament; and of declaring my intentions regarding the two chief articles contained in the resolutions agreed to at your late meetings; I mean, rendering Parliament triennial, and adding to the number of county representatives.

I do intend to give my voice, if I have the honour of continuing in your service, for the change of septennial to triennial Parliaments. And this, not because I am so sanguine as some are, in a full persuasion that it will be a cure for all our evils; no nor even that I promise myself it will be attended with any sure hope of considerable advantage, (at least if unaccompanied by some other steps tending to purify the sources of election and representation) but chiefly, because, on the best information I have obtained, I have reason to believe it is the mind and desire of a very large number of my constituents: This seeming to me to be the one point (at least with distinguished preference) on which the sender, not he who is sent, has the perfect right to judge; and that, even after all, I should have mistaken their general sense, it must be at least the safer error; since there is a manifest difference between the obtruding one's self for seven years on him who wishes to have his choice again at the end of three; and returning for his approbation at three, when he might perhaps have been well content to trust one for seven.

I have a momentary pleasure in adding (especially when supported by your opinions) that I am willing to flatter myself, rather good than evil may arise from the change.

But I look upon restoring election and representation in some degree (for I expect no miracles) to their original purity, to be that, without which all other efforts will be vain and ridiculous. The tenant-right or goodwill of a lease of three years is as saleable as that of a lease for seven. It will find its price at both the London and country markets. It will be bought, it will be sold. The member will be as manageable, if the constituent be as venal. And they will not be afraid to meet at market as often as you please.

The adding to the county representation, if by no means a perfect cure, seems yet to me to be the plainest and best proposition for this purpose that has yet come under my observation. I trust, likewise, it may be practicable. I therefore embrace it not only from a deference to your opinion, but with an approbation of my own. Yet, not flattering you that it appears to me one of those matters easy of execution, or to be done with a thought; on the contrary, it is more complicated (as it seems to me more effective) than the first-mentioned alteration. But this is no time to talk of small rubs or difficulties. If something be not done, you may indeed retain the outward form of your constitution, but not the power thereof.

For it is too serious a truth to be concealed, and indeed it is too late seriously to attempt to conceal it, that if the electors, forgetting the solemn duty they owe to the millions, their fellow-subjects, whose rights they are in the first instance entrusted with, if forgetting the sacred trust reposed in them of choosing those who are to govern those millions; if forgetting that they are therefore a sort of representatives of all the people (who would be too numerous to vote themselves) I say, if forgetting these things, and shamefully prostituting themselves, they are become so profligate as to sell themselves and their country; let them not wonder (nay, scarcely can they complain without shame) if those whom they choose, imitating their conduct, retail daily those rights which they have bought, whether it be at the septennial, triennial, or annual fairs and markets.—We can converse thus without a blush.

Neither time permits, nor does propriety allow me to enter into arguments in support of a sentiment of which (much I think to your Honour) you have declared your approbation, but although it suits neither the time nor the circumstance, to argue and debate, I trust you will not think I am out of the line of propriety, of duty, or of the respect I owe you in this making a public declaration of my opinions and intentions in matters concerning which, after the tender I have made of my service, you have an unquestionable right, as you have a natural wish, to be informed.

When I began this paper, I had reason to believe the time pressed; I was soon confirmed in what I had heard. It was become material to address you quickly, if at all; but although what I have written has been the work of a

few hours, do not think that the matter has not again and again been the subject of my deliberate thoughts; I should not have dared to have presented you with crude and undigested ideas, or the fancy of a moment; but on the other hand, so inattentive have I been to the advantages this address might receive, in its form, from the assistance of abler persons than myself, that I venture to submit it thus publicly without the opportunity of communicating it to those whose principles, judgment, and line of conduct in the public walk, I have been habituated to look up to with high respect and esteem.

My business is not to write ably to you, but to write with sincerity. The relation that stands now between us, gives you a right, if I may so speak, to my unmeditated sentiments; and I will willingly submit every defect to your censure, rather than be supposed to use management and art, or to consult what is conformable to personal or party considerations, instead of that which unbridled truth (according to my conception of it) requires of me. What further steps may be in contemplation towards obtaining the object of our wishes, I do not know, but it is not probable that what has lately arisen will slacken the zeal of those who have already stepped forward in the business. With that idea upon my mind it is impossible for me to conclude without expressing an earnest wish, that whatever is thought of may be pursued with that true spirit of firmness and moderation which belongs to the cause of justice; and above all, that by every means that can be devised, a good understanding and union may be insured amongst respectable men of all ranks and descriptions, who agree in the main principles of liberty; although there may be shades of difference in smaller points, or in matters not calling for immediate discussion. Indeed you will find it true wisdom, and a very honourable policy, to strengthen the cause of your country with every honest aid that can be obtained. No public cause was ever carried by divided efforts.

Till I have the honour of meeting you in the exercise of the great and respectable function of choosing your representatives, I beg leave to subscribe myself, Gentlemen, with perfect respect,

And a remembrance of all your kindness,

Your most obliged, and faithful humble servant,

Newcastle upon Tyne, Sept. 5.

G. SAVILLE.

There is to be exposed, by public voluntary roup, within John's coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 27th day of September current, between the hours of four and six afternoon.

THAT LAIGH DWELLING-HOUSE, or CELLAR, lying at the back of the City-Guard of Edinburgh, on the south side of the High-Street, consisting of three rooms, closet, kitchen, and cellar, at present possessed by Thomas Mathison chair-maker, at the yearly rent of 211. sterling.

And **TWO STORIES and GARRETS** of the tenement of land lying on the west side, near the middle of Cant's Close, presently possessed by Mrs. Ronaldson, Mrs. Elder, Mrs. Walker, and James Steel, at the yearly rent of 111. 5s. sterling.

The articles of roup and progress of writs may be seen in the hands of William Young writer, at his house, Writer's Court, Edinburgh, who is empowered to conclude a private bargain.

SALE OF LANDS.

By ADJOURNMENT.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the George Inn at Dumfries, upon Wednesday the 1st of November next, between the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon;

THE Lands and Estate of KINGSGRANGE, comprehending the lands of Nether Kilwhannidy, mill and fishings in the water of Urr, together with the lands of Marlemont, the first lying in the parish of Urr, and the other two in the parish of Kirkpatrick Durham, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright; all which belonged to the deceased Brigadier-General Patrick Gordon of Kingsgrange.

The Lands of Kingsgrange and Nether Kilwhannidy, pay of yearly gross rent, L. 330 17 3

And hold of the Crown for payment of 21. 9s. 1d. 4-12ths sterling, for the lands of Grange and Kilwhannidy holds bleich. The stipend payable out of Grange is, in consequence of a late augmentation, L. 4 18 0

School salary, 0 14 11

L. 5 11 11

And the proprietor has right to the tithes.

The Lands of Nether Kilwhannidy and Marlemont pay of yearly stipend, in consequence of a late augmentation, L. 9 7 8 8-12ths; They pay of school salary, 0 18 5 8-12ths.

L. 10 6 2 4-12ths

And the Lands of Kilwhannidy pay of the above-mentioned rent 195 l. 17s. sterling. The lands of Marlemont pay 60 l. of rent; and the proportion of stipend payable therefore is 21. 17s. 3d. 3-12ths, and of school salary 5s. 7d. 6-12ths; so that the proportion of the stipend payable for Nether Kilwhannidy is 61. 10s. 6d. 3-12ths, and of school salary 12s. 10d. 3-12ths. The lands of Marlemont hold fees of a subject superior, and have right to the tithes, for all which a feuduty of 4s. 3d. sterling is payable.

If the lands are to be exposed in parcels, the lands of Grange and Ward Meadow are to be the first parcel, containing about 486 Scots acres mostly arable, and Nether Kilwhannidy the second, containing about 470 Scots acres mostly arable, and are to be exposed at 20 years purchase of the free rent; and the lands of Marlemont, containing about 143 Scots acres mostly arable, and in which there is plenty of marle, are to be the third parcel, and are to be exposed at 20 years purchase of the free rent.

The lands of Grange are pleasantly situated in the finest place of the country, upon the banks of the river of Urr, where there is plenty of salmon, within 12 measured miles of Dumfries, within 4 miles of the military road leading thither, and to Port Patrick, and within three or four miles of the Dub of Hays or Dalbarie, upon the river Urr, where there is a harbour, and any quantity of lime may be imported, and a good road is made for leading the same. There is a neat small mansion-house and office-houses, and a good quantity of thriving old trees, besides new plantations. The valued rent of the lands holding of the Crown is 6941. Scots, and the valued rent of Marlemont is 531. Scots. The lands of Grange are returned to a ten merk, and the lands of Kilwhannidy to a five merk land, prior to the 1681, so are two unexceptionable freehold qualifications.

The rental, value, and deductions, are judicially proven in a process before the Court of Session, so the accuracy thereof may be depended upon; and the lands are all free of tack, except three farms, viz. Wauk Mill, which expires at Whitunday 1781, Knockness, which expires at Whitunday 1781, and Markland, which expires at Whitunday 1784; the rents of which amount only to 80 l. per annum.

The rental, articles of roup, inventory of the title-deeds, which are unexceptionably clear, and the title-deeds themselves, to be seen in the hands of John Syme writer to the General, New-Direct; and copies of these particulars to be seen in the hands of James Graham writer in Dumfries; and as the proprietor often resides at Grange, he will be ready to show the estate to any intended purchaser.